

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Honorable, the General Assembly: Certainly a Legislature has never been convened in the State of North Carolina to protect greater interests or meet greater responsibilities. Eighteen months ago, when the State entered into the war...

mon sense having taught us the danger of trying to force trade, which refuses to be governed by any but natural laws. All we can do is to aid these well established laws, as the skillful physician assists nature in the checking of disease...

To provide against the possible suffering of the wives and children of our brave and self-denying soldiers, I also respectfully recommend the purchasing and storing, at some safe point in the interior, of at least two hundred thousand bushels of corn and five hundred thousand pounds of pork...

I beg leave to call your attention to the great and almost insurmountable difficulties encountered by the Quartermaster's Department in providing clothing, shoes, and blankets for our troops. During the administration of my predecessor, an arrangement was entered into...

I must respectfully recommend the raising of at least ten regiments of reserves, to be accepted for three or four months, and dismissed in time to pitch their crops in the Spring.

This force, auxiliary to the Confederate troops, would probably be able to prevent an advance of the enemy into the interior, and while subsisting on the abundant supplies of the country, could render the whole State by aiding in withdrawing vast quantities of provisions from exposed points.

Inasmuch as it may become necessary for slave labor to be employed on State defenses, and my authority to force such labor may be questioned by some, I would respectfully recommend the propriety of a law vesting in me, in case such urgent necessity shall arise as will justify it.

Next to the defense of the State from the enemy in importance, is the defense of our people against extortion and starvation. Nowwithstanding the failure of the crops in the Western part of the State...

In relation to ordnance stores, I will mention that nearly a year ago, a contract was made by my predecessor, under an act of the Legislature appropriating \$10,000 for the purpose, with Messrs. Worthington & Bowers...

This, however, involved an expenditure of money by the State, which was referred to the Board of Claims, and by them referred to Gov. Clark and \$8000 by myself.

I recommend that your Honorable body shall take immediate steps to prevent the exportation from the State of salt, leather, shoes, woolen cloth, cotton cloth, yarn, pork and bacon, flour and potatoes...

principles, therefore, of financial economy, the debt ought not to be allowed to grow any larger, if practicable to prevent it. And if the payment of the entire amount of interest cannot be provided for by taxation, as much as at least as the subject of taxation, interesting at all times, and rendered doubly so at this eventful crisis...

By Ordinance No. 22 of June, 1861, which is now a part of the Constitution of the State, it is provided that land and slaves shall be taxed according to their value, and the value of both taxed alike...

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The following is a statement of the debt of the State on the 30th day of September, 1862:

Table with 2 columns: Description of debt and Amount. Includes Bonded debt, Temporary loans, and Taxes rec'd from permanent sources.

The falling off is attributable to those counties and parts of counties in the possession of the enemy. The deduction for the next year will be still greater, owing to the advanced state of destruction of property...

I also recommend that the Literary Board be allowed to appoint a Treasurer, to take charge of its own funds, with a salary to be fixed by the Board. This duty at present rests on the State Treasurer...

I beg leave to make certain suggestions in regard to militia and to aiding the Confederate authorities in enforcing their efforts to maintain the efficiency of our arms.

The ordinary penalties prescribed by the Militia laws for the punishment of offences, disobedience of orders, &c., adapted to peace times, are found now entirely inadequate.

It becomes my dutiful duty to call your attention to the subject of officiating our troops in the field—some conflict of opinion existing in regard thereto.

There is great danger of lawlessness overrunning the land; and in the great abundance of military rulers and arbitrary authority, people are being oppressed and their rights trampled.

It should be our pride, as it is our duty and safety, to show our enemies abroad and our law-breakers at home, that the same glorious old common law which our fathers honored and observed, in the midst of suffering and calamity, is still moving with power and majesty...

I am also convinced that whilst the soldier in the field should have his property protected from seizure under execution, there exists no valid reason why, in the great plenteousness of money, and the high prices of property, any man should desire to be excused from paying his debts.

In this connection permit me to respectfully recommend that our present circuits be re-arranged, adding at least one additional circuit and another Judge thereof.

Some of the circuits embrace an extended area of territory with a large amount of business. The seventh circuit comprises eighteen counties, others more than twelve, and to some, two weeks are allotted.

The office of Attorney General has been vacated by the former incumbent, Hon. W. A. Jenkins, entering the army...

There are confined in Salisbury by the Confederate authorities a number of citizens of North Carolina, arrested for alleged political offenses.

It is in addition to the matters herein brought to your attention, there are several of an important nature about which it is not deemed prudent to speak in detail, but which I will take pleasure in explaining or discussing verbally with you when desired.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to urge upon you the importance of bringing forth all the powers and resources of the State for the common defense of our country and our cause.

The right of the State authorities to commission officers of the militia originally raised for the war, is not the subject of controversy.

I would also recommend that the existing prohibition against the distillation of spirits from all kinds of grain be continued during the war.

I also recommend that a law be passed providing for a rigid punishment of all persons who may be convicted of speculating in any of the necessities of life, under the false pretense of being government agents.

I take great pleasure in informing you that the educational interests of the country have not been overlooked since the commencement of the war.

The term of the Hon. George Davis, Confederate States Senator from N. C., will expire before the next regular session of the General Assembly, and it will be your duty to provide for filling the vacancy.

The office of Attorney General has been vacated by the former incumbent, Hon. W. A. Jenkins, entering the army and accepting an office under the Confederate States.

It is in addition to the matters herein brought to your attention, there are several of an important nature about which it is not deemed prudent to speak in detail, but which I will take pleasure in explaining or discussing verbally with you when desired.

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even through the chronicles of our foes, excited the wondering admiration of the world, and great Generals and brave people beyond the distant waters of the sea stand aghast with astonishment at the feats of freedom struggling for their rights.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS PRINTED and offers for sale 500 extra copies of the Ordinances and Resolutions adopted by the North Carolina State Convention.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company, held on the 14th January, 1862, the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS: Henry D. Turner, Raleigh; John R. Williams, do; H. W. Selby, do; C. W. D. Hutchings, do; Kemp P. Battle, do; George Little, do; James M. Towles, do; James E. Hoyt, Washington; Alexander Mitchell, Newbern; Jos. G. Wright, Wilmington; John H. Jones, Beaufort; George W. Charles, Elizabeth City; Jos. Ramsay, Plymouth; J. W. Harrell, Murfreesborough; H. B. Williams, Charlotte; Samuel Watts, do; A. W. Steel, Fayetteville; Joseph White, Anson county; John Boner, Salem.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.—THIS COMPANY takes risks upon all healthy lives between the ages of 14 and 60 years—for one year, for seven years, or for life—the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company.

Just Run the Blockade! GOODS OF ALL KINDS: SHOES, GENTS AND LADIES' NEW-EST styles; CLOTHS, CASIMERS AND VESTINGS. 2,000 yards all fresh and desirable, 2,000 yards North Carolina Casimere just to hand.

AT WHITAKER'S, OCT. 21, 1862. JUST RECEIVED—1000 lbs. Wax Candles at the INDISPENSABLE WHITAKER'S. 10 BARRELS NO. 1 RICE—At the ENERGETIC WHITAKER'S.

THE PARTIZAN LEADER, A NOVEL, and an Apocalyptic of the Origin and Struggles of the Southern Confederacy. By Judge Beverly Tack of Virginia. Originally published \$1.50. Price, When sent by mail, \$1.75. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.